1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

only insofar as it affects strength or capacity. Regional specialization is completely lacking.

In the absence of any professional occupations—there being no people who wholly devote themselves to such activities as carpentering, tanning, or hunting—only a limited amount of individual specialization may be noted. Some men are regarded as excelling in the manufacture of boats, snowshoes, or in carpentering while certain women are well known for their skill in sewing and cooking. Such professionals are occasionally approached for assistance in carrying out a task like boat building and are paid for their work. In general, however, such services are rarely requested.

A summary of the division of labor is presented in Table 11. It must be pointed out that this tabulation is based on manifest behavior which, in some cases, differs from the ideals of the society. For example, Louis Maza reported that a man's job is to get wood, brush, and water for the camp while the woman lays the brush and does the cooking. Actually few if any men haul water, none gets brush, but some do haul heavy wood.

Table 11 shows that out of thirty-eight representative occupations, eight are normally performed by either sex and at least thirteen additional ones are frequently done by both sexes. Few tasks can be rigidly allocated to either men or women. Although certain occupations ascribed to men are not normally done by women, women can in an emergency fulfill these tasks. Such work includes big game hunting, cutting trees, and even building tent frames. Men too, in an emergency, can tan skin, make babiche, wash or repair clothes, sew moccasins, and fill snowshoes. In general, however, men do not like to perform women's duties.

No occupations are clearly demarcated by age categories, ability rather than age determining when tasks may be performed. Children, particularly girls above the age of six or seven, perform such household duties as getting wood and water, making fire, tending rabbit snares, sewing, and washing clothes. Girls from about eleven years of age assist in such heavier or more complex female activities as tanning skin, making camp, lacing snowshoes, or preparing cordage. Mature girls and women, however, take the executive role in carrying out these activities. Boys from fifteen years commonly engage in male allocated tasks like cutting trees, hewing, woodworking, trapping, and hunting, but if they are below that age little more than occasional assistance in these tasks is expected of them. No activities are taboo to old age. An old person keeps performing his customary duties until the nature of the work exceeds his physical powers. As a matter of fact it is this dwindling ability, rather than accumulated years, which defines old age.[8]

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

Related to what has already been said of the relatively slight importance of social organization in Kaska society is the fact that interpersonal relations are primarily restricted within the family during six or seven months of the year. Visits between winter settlements relieve this pattern somewhat, but it is mainly during trading visits to Lower Post that such interpersonal relations involve larger segments of the society. The highest degree of social interaction occurs during the summer, when members of the several tribes make their residence in that town.

[8] See below pp. 138-139.